

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims:

Claims 1-20 (Canceled)

Claim 21 (**Currently Amended**): A method for identifying a cancer therapeutic agent that modulates a biological activity of a gene product differentially expressed in a cancerous cell as compared to a normal cell, said method comprising:

contacting a candidate agent with a cell that expresses ~~DKFZp566I133~~ DKFZp566I133;
and

detecting a difference between the biological activity of ~~DKFZp566I133~~
DKFZp566I133 in the presence and absence of the candidate agent,

wherein the biological activity is modulation of a cancerous phenotype, and

wherein a difference between the level of biological activity of ~~DKFZp566I133~~
DKFZp566I133 in the presence and absence of the candidate anti-cancer agent indicates that the candidate agent is a cancer therapeutic.

Claim 22 (Original): The method of claim 21, wherein said cancerous cell and said normal cell are breast cells.

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 21, wherein said detecting is by assessing expression of said gene product.

Claim 24 (Original): The method of claim 23, wherein expression is assessed by detecting a polynucleotide gene product.

Claim 25 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 23, wherein expression is assessed by detecting a polypeptide gene product.

Claim 26 (Previously Presented): The method of either of claim 21 or claim 32, wherein said candidate agent is selected from the group consisting of a small molecule, an antibody, an antisense polynucleotide, and an RNAi molecule.

Claim 27 (**Cancelled**)

Claim 28 (**Currently Amended**): The method of claim [[27]] 21, wherein said cancerous phenotype is abnormal cellular proliferation.

Claim 29 (**Currently Amended**): The method of claim [[27]] 21, wherein said cancerous phenotype is loss of contact inhibition.

Claim 30 (Canceled)

Claim 31 (Previously Presented): The method of either of claim 21 or claim 32 wherein the agent is a DKFZ antisense polynucleotide which inhibits DKFZ gene expression by at least 90%.

Claim 32 (**Currently Amended**): A method of screening a candidate agent to identify a cancer therapeutic comprising:

(a) contacting a cell that expresses ~~DKFZp5661133~~ DKFZp566I133 with a candidate agent; and

(b) detecting a difference between the level of expression of ~~DKFZp5661133~~ DKFZp566I133 in the presence and absence of the candidate agent, wherein a difference between the level of ~~DKFZp5661133~~ DKFZp566I133 expression in the presence and in the absence of the candidate agent modulates a cancerous phenotype, and a difference between the level of DKFZp566I133 expression in the presence and in the absence of the candidate agent indicates that the candidate agent is a cancer therapeutic.

Claim 33 (**Currently Amended**): The method of claim 32 wherein a difference in expression levels of ~~DKFZp5661133~~ DKFZp566I133 is detected using a polymerase chain reaction, hybridization, or Western blot.

Claim 34 (**Currently Amended**): The method of either of claims 21 or 32 wherein the ~~cancer is~~ cancerous phenotype is the phenotype of a breast cancer cell.

Claim 35 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 31 wherein the DKFZ antisense polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence comprising at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:513, or complement thereof.

Claim 36 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 31 wherein the DKFZ antisense polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:508.

Claim 37 (**Currently Amended**): The method of claim 21 wherein the ~~biological activity~~ cancerous phenotype is ~~selected from the group consisting of cell growth, proliferation and~~ invasiveness.

Claim 38 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 21 wherein the cancerous cell and said normal cell are other than breast cancer cells.

Claim 39 (**Currently Amended**): The method of claim 21 or 32 wherein the ~~cancer is~~ cancerous phenotype is the phenotype of a cell other than a breast cancer cell.